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tribunal which they established. The treaty expressed this in these words.

ARTICLE IV.

All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which shall exceed £100,000 in amount and all other matters in difference, in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise, provided that such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal constituted as provided in the next following article.

But it appeared at once that such a treaty was binding the hands of the men of the future. The men of the future will not like to have their hands bound; and will be very apt to protest against decisions made in advance, as to what is a "question of honor," for instance. It was therefore the great advantage of the other plan,—that presented by the New York State Bar Association,—that it prescribed no restriction on the questions which might be brought, if both parties agreed. It did not compel them to bring their cases to the international tribunal, any more than a man is compelled to bring an action against another man. If he prefers to let the matter grind along without trial he can do so. This open permission to the nations to use the new tribunal is probably necessary in inducing them to agree to establish it.

The different plans which have been suggested for the personnel of such a tribunal are interesting, but they are not fundamentally important. The important thing is that the personnel shall be such as to command the respect and confidence of the world from the beginning. If the United States of America commissioned its two most distinguished jurists to such a court, if England did the same, and France the same, there would be a beginning. Let these six gentlemen meet, and let them determine on three men well known in the world as students of international law, whom they will add to their number. Here you would have a tribunal of nine, well fitted for the beginning of this great enterprise. It has always seemed to me that it would be well to add to this tribunal six assessors, not of the same rank as the nine judges, but such as could represent the smaller states of Europe and America, and such as could be relied upon, perhaps in holding local inquiries in regions where such inquiries have to be made. If such a court existed, if only the questions between these three nations, England, France and America, were submitted to it, its decisions would at once attract attention and would command the respect of the world. At some fortunate moment, Germany would ask to be received into the circle of its operations. Russia would have the same wish, Austria would not be left out, and probably the smaller states would be more eager than the six great powers to join in so simple an arrangement for deciding questions of fact and law, such as make the difficulties between nations.

The court would be established, then, and it would exist. If established on a provision of sufficient dignity, it would so exist that nations would be glad to bring many cases under its decision. It will study such cases, and will make its decision. Such a tribunal as we propose would command respect for these decisions, however slight the subjects which were involved. The question (not in itself important) whether the interesting race of

seals shall exist or shall not exist in 1950, would be brought before it. Some wretched question of boundary between Costa Rica and Nicaragua would be brought before it;—whether the St. Matthew River were ever called the St. Mark, or whether that river exists at all;—some of the Venezuelan questions were as trivial as this. With every new decision the new tribunal would gain prestige and authority, and now any two nations which had cause for controversy, instead of having to create a new court, out of new cloth, with inexperienced judges and with no traditional forms of procedure, would come before the International Tribunal, knowing what testimony it was to bring, how it was to authenticate its claims, and sure of an impartial hearing of its arguments.

War and Parentage.

BY M. L. HOLBROOK, M.D.

In the interest of unborn children we should, so far as possible, remove from the world those causes which, acting on the mothers, either directly or indirectly, may injure them by lowering the standard of their health, or by altering and debasing their moral and intellectual natures. One of the most potent influences for harm is war. War has generally been regarded as one of the ennobling professions. If we look upon it in its most favorable light, all we can say in its favor is that among the primitive and barbarous races, it has perhaps resulted in the preservation and spread of the most capable ones, and that it has at the same time welded them together into large groups, and finally into nations, and habituated them to those restraints which are necessary to social existence; but we no longer require it for this purpose, and the peaceful, industrial pursuits of civilization demand that wars should cease, because they interfere with these pursuits and especially should they cease in the interests of our children both born and unborn.

How can war injure children? We have already shown in a chapter on Prenatal Culture that when the mother is under the influence of any powerful mental emotion, such as fear, depression, anger and similar passions during the months in which the child is being developed in her womb, there is very great danger of permanent injury to it. Only the strongest mothers, those with the most robust health, or who have the most stable nerves, and who are rarely thrown off their balance, are capable of holding up against the intense excitements to which they are subject during some of the phases of war.

As I mentioned in my early work on Marriage and Parentage, Esquirol, a French physician, gives details of a considerable number of cases of children born soon after some of the sieges of the French Revolution, which were weakly, nervous and idiotic, on account of the fears to which the mothers were subjected. Like causes produce like effects. In every war where a city is besieged, even if women are sent away, they cannot be altogether free from anxiety and mental strains of a most unwholesome nature, and if some of them are soon to become mothers, the child not yet born must suffer. No one can estimate the vast number of children injured under such conditions, in the ages past. They have been only incidentally referred to in history.

Joseph A. Allen, in a recent number of the *Christian Register*, gives the results of some of his observations which bear on this subject. He says:

"So much is being said about war and its effects, that I am prompted to send you the result of my observations:

I was in charge of the Massachusetts State Reform School for several years, when every inmate (there were three or four hundred) was born before the Civil War—during the time of the great anti-slavery agitation, which did so much to educate the moral sense of the people.

I was again in charge of the same institution *when every inmate was born during, or soon after the war, when the mothers were reading, talking and dreaming of battles, and husbands, fathers or brothers had gone to the war.*

I found as great a difference in the character of these inmates born before and after the Civil War, as exists between a civilized and a savage nation.

Those under my care the second time were much more difficult to control, more quarrelsome and defiant, less willing to work or study. The crimes for which they were sentenced were as different as their characters.

It was not uncommon for them to be sentenced for breaking and entering with deadly weapons.

This difference was not confined to inmates of reform schools, but it was manifest throughout all classes.

After the war, crime increased rapidly. In Boston garroting was common, and was only checked by Judge Russell sentencing all such subjects to the full extent of the law.

Before the close of the Civil War, the State Prison at Charlestown, under Mr. Gideon Haynes, was, according to Dr. D. C. Wines, D.D., the model prison of the United States. Since that time it has been almost impossible to maintain proper discipline, owing no doubt to the more desperate character of the inmates.

Let us try to trace these effects back to their causes, and prove, if possible, that whatsoever a man (or nation) soweth, that shall it also reap."

But there are other ways in which war militates against the noblest motherhood. Camp life is a school for vice and prostitution. In Camp Chickamauga (which is a sample of all) during the war with Spain, on account of Cuba, the amount and baseness of the prostitution of soldiers with both black and white women exceeded description. In a single day forty-one cases of specific diseases applied to the physicians at the hospital for treatment. These things were not reported in the daily papers; they were too vile. The place was a hot-bed of vice, rather than a school of virtue and patriotism. In all European armies it is the same. In times of peace soldiers, from the highest to the lowest in rank, insist that facility shall be allowed them for the gratification of their sensual nature. The officers, not being permitted to marry unless they, or their wives, have sufficient income, keep their mistresses, and not a female servant near a camp is safe. The immoral influences here generated spread throughout society, lower the standard of ethics among both men and women in private life, and jeopardize the interests of children born and unborn, morally and intellectually, as well as physically.

But there is another view. "Great standing armies," says the Czar of Russia, in his note to the Powers, "*are transforming the armed power of our day into a crushing burden which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing.*" That is to say, the tax imposed upon the people of any nation to support its armies pauperizes, or keeps on the verge of poverty, a large portion of the race. It is war far more than any other cause which

has helped to this end. Now great poverty is a serious obstacle to the production and training of the young, and especially is this the case in the more populous countries—France, Spain and Italy for example. These countries were once the most powerful in Europe. They are no longer so. They have gloried in war, and spent enormous sums of money upon their armies, and burdened themselves with taxes which should have been reserved for the use of fathers and mothers in educating and providing for the needs of their offspring. War has been a principal means in crushing out the best life of these countries, and other nations which follow in the same path will in the end come to a similar fate. They may hold out a long time but not forever. "The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceeding small."

It is because war is an enemy to the highest motherhood that women should array themselves against it. It is one of the greatest foes to the children they love so well. Women should insist that all governments can and should settle their differences by peaceful, rather than by war-like means. The industrial age may have its difficulties, but they are not unsurmountable. In it, if we are wise, we may have the time and the means to improve the race through a wiser parentage. I believe that thoughtful women, when they come to see the evils of war in their true light as they have seen the evils of prostitution and intemperance, will be its greatest foes.

A Plea for International Arbitration From a Consideration of the Nature of War.

BY EDITH M. WAIT.

A paper read before the Medford (Mass.) Woman's Club.

When the vast thought of evolution, which had been struggling for expression through so many centuries, found its great utterance from the lips of Charles Darwin, the aversion aroused in many classes of minds when called upon to trace back an ancestral line to the lower animal orders was a real deterrent to the acceptance of the evolutionary doctrines.

In curious contradiction to this feeling of repugnance in man to admit himself an outgrowth of the beast creation, is the pertinacity with which he clings to just those traits which stamp him as near of kin to the bearers of claw and fang. He has argued down his objections, to be sure, in the thought that, though he may be an animal, he is yet the possessor of that attribute which raises him immeasurably above all other orders. He alone is able to guide his life by the light of reason. That is the great distinction; he is a reasoning animal.

But as we look back over the long, dark centuries filled with the acts of violence and cruel force, and stained with the blood of man spilled by man, we cannot think that reason has often held her torch to light the way; and when, in these later times, we find the world still groaning beneath the scourge of war, that hideous offspring of hatred and brutality, we are forced to admit that after all, even those peoples in the van of progress have travelled but a little way along the path of rationality, since even now at the time of greatest need for calm, restraining judgment, the snarl of the panther, the snap of the tiger are still uppermost.